



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

lished by the Carnegie Institution of Washington | June, 1907.

This paper presents rather an imposing appearance to have been based on such meager data. Lists of Amphibians, (2), Reptiles (5), Birds (130) and Mammals (5), are given, and yet only 75 specimens of all the vertebrates together are stated to have been obtained; and the author was evidently quite unfamiliar with the biota of the region. It is no wonder that nearly half the species are more or less in doubt. Dr. C. W. Richmond deserves the credit for naming the bird-skins, which were submitted to him for determination. One bird, *Olbiorchilus fumigatus idius* is described by him as new. The six colored plates are by J. L. Ridgway.—J. G.

BIRDS OF LABRADOR, by CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M. D., and GLOVER M. ALLEN [=Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. Vol. 33, No. 7, pp. 277-428, pl. 29; July, 1907].

This is a review of our knowledge of the ornithology of Labrador, based upon all previously published accounts together with some new matter resulting from a visit by the authors in 1906. An extensively annotated list shows that 259 species have been accredited to Labrador. Of these, 213 are authenticated species, 2 are extinct, and 44 doubtful or erroneous. The historical phase of the subject is accorded detailed attention, and we are given most interesting quotations from the records of the early explorers. The authors also discuss the "Faunal Areas" of the region. The Arctic, Hudsonian and Canadian life zones are found to be represented. The entire paper shows the results of skilled and conscientious investigation and raises the standard which faunal papers of the future will be expected to reach.—J. G.

EIGHTEEN NEW SPECIES AND ONE NEW GENUS OF BIRDS FROM EASTERN ASIA AND THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, by AUSTIN H. CLARK [=Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. XXXII, pp. 467-475; June 15, 1907].

This paper includes the description of a new Rock Ptarmigan, from Adak Island, one of the central links in the Aleutian Chain. The bird is called *Lagopus rupestris chamberlaini*, and is characterized [in nuptial plumage of male?] as being the grayest and one of the lightest of the Aleutian insular forms of the Rock Ptarmigan.—J. G.

THE BIRDS OF IOWA, by RUDOLPH M. ANDERSON [=Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Sciences Vol. XI, pages 125-417, 1 map; March, 1907].

Anderson's "The Birds of Iowa" is an admirable paper thruout, the best gotten up state list that has come to our notice. It has the stamp of scholarly workmanship. There is

evidence of long-continued research into the literature of the State, and careful attention to detail. The typography is excellent. Iowa ornithologists are to be congratulated upon so satisfactory an exposition of their avifauna.—J. G.

A PRELIMINARY CATALOG | OF THE | BIRDS OF MISSOURI | by | OTTO WIDMANN | St. Louis, Mo. | 1907 [our copy received Dec. 7, 1907]. Pp. 1-288.

While the word "preliminary" occurs in the title, this book is really an exhaustive treatise on the subject of the distribution and migration of Missouri birds. It seems to be an implied intention on the part of the author to publish later a report covering the life histories of the birds of the region, and if this is carried out with the same fidelity as the present "preliminary" report, we will have access to an ideal compendium of Missouri ornithology.

The present Catalog contains 383 species, of which 162 are breeders. Of the 383, 30 have not been actually taken within the State, thus leaving 353 fully authenticated species. Each species is annotated with localities and dates of occurrence, and with the rarer species the notes are given in detail.

Preceding the Catalog proper is an Introduction followed by a Bibliography, Explanations (of terms employed and method of treatment), and discussions of Faunal Areas, The Climate, Topography, Decrease of Birds and Bird Protection. Each of these topics is handled in a clear, concise manner, giving one the impression that the writer has thoroly studied his subject before attempting to publish upon it. The latter, it may be remarked, is not an overly common thing in American ornithology in the present age. Mr. Widmann is only now beginning to give us the general results of his twenty years of study upon Missouri birds, and we therefore look up to him as being in a position to handle his subject authoritatively.—J. G.

Volume III of THE WARBLER, published by MR. JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, came to hand in November. It consists of 56 pages, besides a colored frontispiece. There are six half-tones of nests and eggs. Two of these show eggs of the Harlan Hawk taken in Iowa. The excellent colored plate and brief accompanying note pertain to the eggs of the Santa Catalina Partridge (*Lophortyx catalinensis*). P. B. Peabody follows with two illustrated articles on "The Breeding of the Arctic Towhee" and "Rock Wren the Cliff Dweller." J. W. Clayton furnishes "Field Notes from the Upper Penobscot, Maine." Two essays by John Bachman, written fully 65 years ago, one of which is printed here for the first time, show some decidedly good field observations on the habits of Vul-